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WILLIAMSBURG, January 5.

A letter from Col. Howe and Woodford, to the Hon. the President of the Convention, dated Norfolk, 10 o'clock at night, January 1, 1776.

"BEtween 3 and 4 o'clock a severe cannonade began from all the shipping, under cover of which they landed small parties, and set fire to the houses on the wharves. The wind favoured their design, and we believe the flames will become general. In the confusion which they supposed would ensue, they frequently attempted to land; but this, by the bravery of our officers and men, we have hitherto prevented, with only a few men wounded on our side, and we perswade ourselves with a good deal of loss on theirs. Their efforts, and our opposition, still continue. We have stationed ourselves in such a manner as will, we believe, render every thing but burning the houses ineffectual. We wait with impatience your further orders, and are respectfully, &c."

Extract of a letter from Col. Howe, to the President of the Convention, January 2.

"The burning of the town has made several avenues, which yesterday they had not, so that they may now fire with greater effect. The tide is now rising, and we expect at high water another cannonade. I have only to wish it may be as ineffectual as the last; for we have not one man killed, and but a few wounded. I cannot enter into the melancholy consideration of the women and children running through a crowd of fleet to get out of the town, some of them with children at their breast. A few have, I hear, been killed. Does it not call for vengeance, both from God and man! It is but justice to inform you, that I had the pleasure to find every officer ready to execute orders at a moment's warning, and that the men behaved with steadiness and spirit. Col. Stevens went down at my command, and headed some men near the water, where he engaged a party who had landed, with the spirit and conduct of a good officer. Of my friend Colonel Woodford, it is almost needless to speak; but I cannot avoid expressing, that I received from him every assistance which conduct and spirit could give me."

Extract of a letter from Col. Elliott, to Col. Patrick Henry, dated Hampton, January 5, 1776.

"Inclosed you have the copy of a letter from Col. Woodford to me, dated 3 o'clock yesterday, since which a snow and two small vessels have gone up to Norfolk. She appeared to have a great many men on board, but was not a vessel of war. There are three others (one a brig) in the bay, this morning coming up, which Capt. Barron has just gone to look after. Some little time after my express left Norfolk, with the inclosed, a very heavy firing began, and continued chief part of the night; and a considerable fire was discovered there about dark, which continued burning many hours."

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 4, 1776, 3 *o'clock P. M.*

"About a quarter past 3 on Monday afternoon the whole fleet began a heavy cannonade, which lasted 7 hours, without any intermission, and indeed continued, off and on, till last night, since which we have been tolerably quiet. Under the fire of their ships, they landed in many places, and set fire to the houses on the wharves. In these attempts, many of them, we are certain, were killed, and never failed being repulsed by our people. We had not a man killed, and only 5 or 6 wounded, one supposed mortally; and two or three women and children are said to be killed.—Providence certainly interfered in our favour, or more lives must have been lost. They once landed and got into the streets with field-pieces, but were beat back with loss, and no execution done by their fire. Nine tenths of the town are destroyed, but the fire is now out."

This morning Lieut. Batut and 5 grenadiers of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the Great-Bridge, with 17 Tories, and 11 negroes, arrived in town, under a strong guard, from Norfolk. The wounded soldiers are sent to the hospital, most of the other prisoners lodged in the public jail, and Lieut Batut, with a few others, admitted on their parole.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from York, with intelligence that two topmast vessels, and one of a smaller size, had hove in sight, which were suspected to be two men of war and a tender, coming up to cannonade that town; upon which Capt. Gibson, with his West Augusta boys, were immediately ordered to reinforce the troops stationed there, and prevent any of Dunmore's hellhounds from landing to set fire to the houses.—Many gentlemen volunteers likewise went from this city, to assist their brethren of York; and our worthy delegates, then sitting in Convention, formed themselves under that intrepid warriour, Col. Andrew Lewis, for the protection of the city. Capt. Gibson had marched but a little distance from town, when he was met by Col. Henry, from York, with the agreeable intelligence, that the two large vessels were, one a provision vessel from Corke, deep laden with beef, butter, potatoes, &c. the other from the Grenades, loaded with rum, sugar, and several other necessaries, and the small vessel the brave Capt. Barron, carrying them up the river, out of reach of the men of war.

LONDON,

House of Commons, Friday, October 27.

A Report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, that the committee had drawn up an address, which was read.

Resolved, That the said address be presented to his Majesty, by the whole house.

Ordered, That such members as are of the privy council do wait on his Majesty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for the re-committing the address, a great debate ensued, in which most of the principal speakers on both sides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clause; "We thankfully acknowledge "the gracious considerations which induced your "Majesty to take this step," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.) The gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation of the measure, whilst the friends of administration insisted it was no more than a compliment to his Majesty's good intentions, and left the measure itself a matter of future deliberation. Mr. Wedderburne and Mr. Dunning had a long conversation upon the different interpretations of the clause.

Mr. C—wall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement somewhere; but whether by the parliament in not granting a sufficient force; by the Ministry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exercising them effectually, he would not then assert, but probably might one day afford matter for inquiry in that house.—However, he could not avoid saying thus much in favour of administration, that a minister in this country, though he may see much farther into future events than the rest of his countrymen, cannot take any great step without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men the last session to send to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of success. He censured those Members very severely, who had voted last session with Administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate: He alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he said, as well as himself, had been raised to very important offices in the state at too early an age.

Mr. Fox in reply, protested that he had been deceived by the Ministry; he had been taught to believe that Government had so many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security to avow themselves, secure obedience to our laws, and ensure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; peace was his object in that measure, but now that the Minister declared himself for war, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland said it would be ridiculous in Administration to recede at present, or to listen to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would say, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He said it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unsuccessful in the beginning, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of her wars, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which some gentlemen were pleased to draw of our perilous and deplorable situation.

Mr. Thurlow insisted, that decency demanded that we should return his Majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to take the step, tho' we might afterwards censure the measure. *Suaviter in modo sed fortiter in re*, should ever be a maxim in British minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that consequently he could no more see any illegality than he could danger, in the measure.

Sir William W—ke insisted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. Dunning agreed upon the same grounds.

Governor Johnstone arraigned the conduct of Administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain against their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a Court-Martial, those who gave the sentence would be guilty of murder according to our law; he insisted, that our garrisons abroad were, in the true sense of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was against the clause as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. G—ville very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced, he said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequences. Let administration, says he, call the Pope from Rome, the Mufti from Constantinople, the High Priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the assassinating knife into the hands of Slaves and teach them to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquered, its towns destroyed, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to support our triumph; but can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their shattered cities by force?

Mr. F—land, though he confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent of Parliament, declared his objection to the re-commitment of the address: He did not wish to impede the measures of government at so critical a time, but he wished the minister had called

Continued from the Gen. view, ruins of the Country, &c.

called the Parliament together last summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been; he was sorry, he said, that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last sessions for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some severe remarks upon that indolence of temper, and dislike to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he ventured to call our summer's campaign in America; however, he sweetened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the vast abilities and amiable disposition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord North, who after some difference about order, observed, that he would not have presumed so much in his desire to be heard, had not something which had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last, demanded a reply, which might not come so well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candour and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was not displeased to hear his faults, from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by candid, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first cause he thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that indolence of temper which Mr. F—— had noticed, and that dislike to business, but declared that he was forced into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never of his own accord abandon it until the storm had subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last sessions to the then state of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was easy, he said, to see what has happened, but who could have foreseen that things would happen so? Administration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if it should be found that he was mistaken in this point, though the matter itself should be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the necessity of taking such a step was clear, from the danger of confiding solely to our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an easy and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. To call the Parliament in the middle of summer, would, he said, have been exceedingly disagreeable and burthensome to the nation, and many instances could not be found in our history of a Parliament called so early as the present. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that House; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between slavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. The friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763. He asserted, that Administration wished for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and unsupported war with the increased power of Great-Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the last moments of his life, from the testimony of his own conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied, splendid wretchedness of his ministerial station. See Cobbett, pa. 74, &c.

Col. Barre, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble Lord, could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from some quarters; that his Lordship stood the attack of a certain northern dialect with a very good grace; but he was instantly shot dead with the brogue; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the House, was downright malice from another; he kissed the rod in some hands and is exceedingly docile, but is very sore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy; the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Shomberg to the British troops as they were crossing the river Boyne in Ireland, *votre devoir mes enfans voila vos ennemis!* at length the house was recalled to the question by Sir George Young, who proposed an amendment, which being out of order, was not put; after some altercation, the question before them was put, and the house divided, when the numbers were 176 to 71.

LONDON, October 31.

The Humble Address of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign.

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the humble thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-subjects in America; seduced from their allegiance by the grossest misrepresentations, and the most wicked and insidious pretences, they have been made the instruments of the ambition and traiterous designs of those dangerous men who have led them step by step to the height of rebellion, who have now assumed the powers of sovereign authority, which they exercise in the most despotic and arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of this deluded people.(3)

"Your faithful Commons took a sincere part in your Majesty's benevolent and paternal care to soothe, to reclaim, then to subdue the most refractory of your colonies; and excited by your Majesty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; we still hoped that your Majesty's people in America would have discerned the traiterous views of their leaders, would have considered how ruinous even their success must be to themselves, and been convinced that conciliation, subjection to Great-Britain is the truest and happiest condition of any civil society in the known world; but we now see with indignation, that no other use has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majesty and your parliament, but to strengthen the preparations of this desperate conspiracy, and that the rebellious war now levied to become more general, and manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty of our entire concurrence with your Majesty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders, by the most decisive exertions; and that we learn with the greatest satisfaction, that, for this purpose, your Majesty has increased your naval establishment and greatly augmented your land forces, in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; and we will chearfully and effectually support your Majesty in such necessary measures, and enable your Majesty, when the occasion shall require it, to avail yourself of the friendly offers which your Majesty has received of foreign assistance. We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and we are bound in duty to return your Majesty our particular thanks for pointing out to us, from the Throne, the constitutional resources of our well modelled and well regulated national militia; which upon every great emergency, cannot fail of affording security to your Majesty's realm, and of giving at the same time, extent and activity to your military operations.

"It is with the highest satisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your Majesty will be ready to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; and your Majesty's gracious communication of your intention to give authority to certain persons on this spot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons, as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which may be disposed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmest acknowledgements, and we shall be ready to give our concurrence to such measures as may best contribute to carry your Majesty's wise and humane intentions into execution.

"Every motive and every interest, that can animate the hearts of loyal subjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majesty such supplies as the circumstances and exigency of affairs may require; and being fully convinced that the security of those advantages which are derived to the commerce, the manufactures and the navigation of your Majesty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, must ever depend on their being held in that due subordination to the legislature of Great-Britain in which the constitution has placed them, we should be wanting in the zeal which we owe to our sentiments, our duties and our posterity if we did not engage with our lives and fortunes to support this great and important cause in which the rights of your Majesty's Crown, and the interests of every province are so intimately concerned; and we hope, and trust that we shall, by the blessing of God, put such heavy and force into your Majesty's hands as may soon relieve your subjects from this rebellion, and enable your Majesty to accomplish your gracious wish of re-establishing peace, tranquility and happiness, through all the parts of your united empire."(4)

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

"I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address. I promise myself the most happy consequences from the very dutiful and affectionate assurances of the support of my faithful Commons in this great and important conjuncture. I shall always form confidence that by the blessing of God and the justice of the cause, and by the assistance of my Parliament, I shall be enabled to suppress this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the most desirable end of restoring my subjects in America to the firm and happy condition, and to the peace and prosperity which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders.(5)

At a meeting of the inhabitants of MARBLEHEAD, legally warned and duly convened at the town-house chamber, on Tuesday, 30th January, A. M.

VOTED unanimously, That the thanks of this town be, and they hereby are publicly given to our worthy Friends of Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, for their humane, benevolent and charitable donations distributed to the poor distressed inhabitants of this town, by their committee.

Voted also, That this town most gratefully acknowledges the donations of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; Major ARCHELAUS FULLER, Major EZRA PUTNAM, Lieut. FLINT, and of all other gentlemen, who, inspired with compassion at the unfeeling and helpless situation of the poor inhabitants of this town, have generously contributed to their relief.

Attest. ELIAZA BODEN, Town-Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

In CONGRESS, January 11, 1776.

Whereas it appears to this Congress, that some evil disposed persons, in order to obstruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their just rights, have attempted to depreciate the bills of credit emitted by the authority of this Congress:(6)

Resolved therefore, That if any person shall hereafter refuse to receive the said bills in payment, or obstruct or discourage the currency or circulation thereof, and shall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, county, or district, or in case of an appeal from their decision, by the assembly, convention, council, or committee of safety of the colony where he shall reside, such person shall be deemed, published and treated as an enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these colonies.

Extract from the minutes,

(Published by order of the Congress)

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

January 17. *We have undoubted authority to assure the public, that the Insurgents in the western frontiers of South-Carolina have been intirely defeated. The principal movers in this wicked business have been taken and carried to Charlestown, where they are now closely confined; many who were only imprudent in their hands have received forgiveness, and been dismissed. The frontiers are now in a state of peace.*(7)

By Capt. Cochran from South-Carolina, we learn that our brethren are in high spirits; that they have got large supplies of powder and arms; that having resolutely refused the men of war provisions or water, they were obliged to quit the coast. That the Tamar (in board of which is Lord William Campbell, late Governor of South-Carolina) having taken a sloop from Bermuda, with 260 half johannesses, the property of a house in Charlestown, the Convention had granted the injured an order to sell as much of his Lordship's goods and chattels as would repay the money, &c. stolen from them; on which they sold his coach, horses, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of 30l. which they are ready to pay to his order. His Lordship has stolen 60 or 70 negroes.

——*How is England fallen, when their King is a butcher, his Ministers knaves, and their Navies negro thieves!* See Cresar, *for their Character, pa.*

Extract of a letter from Grenada, Dec. 6.

"*There is a ship arrived here this day in 6 weeks from London, which brings advice of most of the transports bound for America being supposed to be lost, as the channel was filled with dead cattle and fruit of all kinds; and I have it from good authority that there is to be a poll held in all the counties in England, to know who are for, and who are against America.*"

By Capt. Simmons from Cadiz we learn, that the English Consuls in the different ports in Europe, are depriving the American masters of vessels of their Mediterranean passes.

NEW-LONDON, January 19.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead mine at Middletown in this colony, whence several hundred tons of that necessary article will be ready in a short time.—The Salt Petre works are likewise going on there with great success, the bounty having been already paid upon near 10000 weight. See index.

Colony of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, January 19, 1776.

VOTED, That the Committee for examining the accounts of this colony, be directed to advertise all persons that have accounts against this colony, to bring them in immediately to said committee for allowance.

Copy from the minutes of the house,

Attest. N. EVERY, Cl. Dom. Rep.

In pursuance of the above vote, all persons concerned are hereby notified that the committee desire mine to set at the house of Colonel Folsom, inholder in Exeter, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, during the session of the general court, to adjust such accounts against the colony, which they desire may be brought in without delay.

THE inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, and those that were lately so, are hereby notified that a meeting for the choice of town officers, and other important business is to be held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Stevens, inholder in said town, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at 9 o'clock before noon, where a general attendance is desired. The sufferers by the military operations in said town, are notified to make out just estimates of the losses they have sustained thereby, and to lodge the same with Messrs. Seth Sweetser in Medford, Nathaniel Frothingham in Malden, Stephen Miller in Woburn, John Larkin in Cambridge, or either of them, some time before said meeting. January 27, 1776.

Choice Barbados RUM by the hogshead, COFFEE by the hundred or dozen; MOLASSES by the hogshead or barrel; Holland GENEVA per cask, of 12 bottles each; to be sold by CHARLES HODGKINEY, at Middletown.

A wet NURSE with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take a child to suckle. Inquire of Jesse Edmonds in Woburn.

DESERTED from Captain David Place's company, in Col. James Read's regiment, William Hosking and Elijah Davis, both of Barrington, in Rhode-Island: Said Hawkings is a well set fellow, light complexion, brown hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high: Said Davis is of a dark complexion, black hair, thick set fellow, 5 feet and 6 inches high. Whoever will bring said deserters to Winter-hill, in said regiment, shall have two dollars reward for each of them, per

Winter-hill, Jan. 20, 1776. ALDEN BRADFORD, Clerk.

(1) see index, under Army (2) see index, under Army (3) see index, under Congress (4) see index, under Continental (5) see index, under Army (6) see pa. 960 (7) see index, under Army (8) see pa. 837 (9) see index, under South Carolina (10) see index, under Army of the United Colonies

Continental, & Provincial, rots, resolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies (9) False

see Magna Charta, pa. 799, 1058, Petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2, & American rights, pa. 1089, 1228.
see indexes, under Army British & see under, under Army of the United Colonies (1) L.d Dunmore (2) see index, under Que

The following is the form of government lately assumed by the colony of New-Hampshire.

In CONGRESS, at Exeter, January 5, 1776.

WE the Members of the CONGRESS of the Colony of New-Hampshire, chosen and appointed by the free Suffrages of the PEOPLE of said Colony, and authorized and impowered by them, to meet together, and use such Means, and pursue such Measures, as we should judge best for the public Good; and in particular to establish some FORM of GOVERNMENT, provided that Measure should be recommended by the Continental CONGRESS: And a Recommendation to that Purpose having been transmitted to us, from the said CONGRESS; have taken into our serious Consideration the unhappy Circumstances into which this Colony is involved, by means of many grievous and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament; depriving us of our native and constitutional Rights and Privileges; to enforce Obedience to which Acts, a powerful Fleet and Army have been sent into this Country, by the Ministry of Great-Britain, who have exercised a wanton and cruel Abuse of their Power, in destroying the Lives and Properties of the Colonists, in many Places, with Fire and Sword; taking the Ships and Lading from many of the honest and industrious Inhabitants of this Colony, employed in Commerce, agreeable to the Laws and Customs, a long Time used here.

The sudden and abrupt Departure of his Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; our late Governor, and several of the Council, leaving us destitute of Legislation; and no executive Courts being open to punish criminal Offenders, whereby the Lives and Properties of the honest People of this Colony, are liable to the Machinations and evil Designs of wicked Men:

Therefore for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the Security of the Lives and Properties of the Inhabitants of this Colony, we conceive ourselves reduced to the Necessity of establishing a Form of Government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural Contest with Great-Britain; protesting and declaring that we never sought to throw off our Dependance upon Great-Britain, but felt ourselves happy under her Protection, while we could enjoy our constitutional Rights and Privileges—and that we shall rejoice if such a Reconciliation between us, and our Parent State, can be effected as shall be approved by the Continental Congress, in whose Prudence and Wisdom we confide.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Trust reposed in us, We do resolve that this Congress assume the Name, Power and Authority of a House of Representatives, or Assembly, for the Colony of New-Hampshire. And that said House, then proceed to choose twelve Persons, being reputable Freeholders, and Inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner: viz. Five in the County of Rockingham, Two in the County of Strafford, Two in the County of Hillsborough, Two in the County of Cheshire, and one in the County of Grafton, to be a distinct and separate Branch of the Legislature, by the Name of a COUNCIL for this colony, to continue in such until the Third Wednesday in December next; Any Seven of whom to be a Quorum to do Business.

That such Council appoint their President; and in his Absence that the senior Counsellor preside.

That a Secretary be appointed by both Branches, who may be a Counsellor, or otherwise as they shall choose.

That no Act, or Resolve be valid, and put into Execution, unless agreed to and passed by both Branches of the Legislature.

That all Public Officers for the said Colony, and each County, for the current Year, be appointed by the Council and Assembly, except the several Clerks of the executive Courts, who shall be appointed by the Justices of the respective courts.

That all Bills, Resolves or Votes for raising, levying and collecting Money, originate in the House of Representatives.

That at any Sessions of the Council and Assembly, neither Branch shall adjourn for any longer Time than from Saturday till the next Monday, without Consent of the other.

And it is further resolved, that if the present unhappy Disputs with Great-Britain should continue longer than this present Year, and the Continental Congress give no Instructions or Directions to the contrary, the Council be chosen by the People of each respective County, in such Manner as the Council and House of Representatives shall order.

That General and Field Officers of the Militia, on any Vacancy, be appointed, by the two Houses, and all inferior Officers be chosen by the respective companies.

see index, under Congress Continental & see List of Governors, pa. 971 & see indexes, under Men of War

That all Officers of the Army, be appointed by the two House, except they should direct otherwise in case of any Emergency.

That all civil Officers for the Colony, and for each County, be appointed, and the Time of their continuance in Office be determined, by the two Houses, except Clerks of Courts, and County Treasurers, and Recorders of Deeds.

That a Treasurer, and a Recorder of Deeds, for each County be annually chosen by the People of each County, respectively; the Voter for such Officers to be returned to the respective Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, in the County, there to be ascertained as the Council and Assembly shall hereafter direct.

That Precepts in the Name of the Council, and Assembly, signed by the President of the Council, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall issue annually, at or before the first Day of November, for the Choice of a Council, and House of Representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday in December then next ensuing, in such Manner as the Council and Assembly shall hereafter prescribe.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

On Sunday last Col. Kirkland, was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to goal. This man was a ringleader of a gang of Tories in the back parts of South-Carolina, from thence he went to the Virginia Negro thief, who sent him to General Howe at Boston, in a tender, which was taken by Capt. Manly, in the Lee privateer.—In the same tender was taken, Mr. Robinson, and Capt. Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was sending prisoners to Boston, under the guard of the above Colonel.—These gentlemen arrived in town also on Sunday night, having, for their turn, had the pleasure of escorting Col. Kirkland.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

We hear that two villains, who were principally concerned in spiking up a number of guns a few days ago near King's-bridge, were accidentally detected, taken up, and will doubtless be punished as they deserve—a party is now in pursuit of their accomplices.

We hear from Long-Island that Col. Heard, with a detachment of Minute-men from this Province, pursuant to an order of the Continental Congress, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queen's-County, that others had fled, and that all the rest had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thousand.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Monday last, the people in the seaport towns, having notice that a Slave ship with coals, porter, cheese, &c. for the ministerial army in Boston, was arrived at the Hook, a number of men in a small vessel at night boarded, took and brought her into port, where they have unloaded her.

A letter from Williamsburgh, dated the 29th December, mentions, that a body of 6 or 700 Tories, under one Pinnock, had assembled in arms, (with two cannon) threatening destruction to all that opposed them. They were met on the 18, by Col. ——, with about 200 of his regiment, who after a short, but brisk firing, which killed a number of them, drove one wing into the mountains, and obliged the main body to retreat. On the 23d they, the Tories, attempted to cross the river and destroy the settlements there, but a gause was prepared to receive them, who when they came near the shore, fired upon and killed 50 or 60 of them; when all the rest retired precipitately, and will hardly return this winter. On the other side there were but three killed, and two wounded.

HARTFORD, January 29.

In our last we mentioned that Gen. Schuyler had marched at the head of a large body of men to quell the rebels at Johnstown, which, we hear, he easily effected, but we have not yet received the particulars.

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

Last Tuesday an express arrived from Canada, with dispatches for his Excellency the General, dated the 15th ult.—We have the pleasure to hear that our army, notwithstanding the loss sustained in the late unfortunate attack upon Quebec, still continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be compleated before Spring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured in to the assistance of our brave little army. see index, under Quebec

Last Thursday morning, Capt. Manly, being on a cruize in the Bay, discovered a ship a league or two S. E. of Boston light-house. He immediately gave chase to, and took her within sight of the ships in Boston harbour. He then stood for a snow, which he espied off Cohasset; and soon coming up with her, she struck to him without hesitation. Just as Capt. Manly had manned his last prize, a schooner of eight carriage guns, with many swivels, and full of men, convoying two little provision vessels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Capt. Manly; but being soon convinced of her error, she shoared off for Boston.—Capt. Manly would undoubtedly have taken her also, with the two provision vessels, had not his crew, (which was at first much short of the complement) been considerably weakened by manning the two prizes. In the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging something damaged. We have our heard what loss the enemy sustained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal, from Whitehaven, in England, Capt. Manly got safe into Plymouth with the welcome news. (3)

It is said about 100 sail of transports may be soon expected on the coast from England.

A wood vessel, bound to Boston, was taken by one of our cruizers, this week, in the Bay.

The following are the Gentlemen lately chosen Counsellors for the colony of New-Hampshire, viz. County of Rockingham, Hon. MESHECH WEARE, MATTHEW THORNTON, WILLIAM WHIPPLE, NATHANIEL FOLSOM, and JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esquires.—County of Strafford, Hon. EBEN-EZER THOMPSON, and JOHN WENTWORTH, Esquires.—County of Hillsborough, Hon. WYSEMAN CLAGGET, and JONATHAN BLANCHARD, Esquires.—County of Cheshire, Hon. SAMUEL ASHLY, and BENJAMIN GILES, Esquires.—County of Grafton, Hon. JOHN HURD, Esquire.

Last Monday one of the continental cruizers got into a harbour of the Eastward, after having been chased by the Lively man of war, who fired about 170 shot at her.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in London, to his father in a custom-house office in New-England, dated September, 1775.

"Give me leave to advise you to endeavour living in peace and quiet, and to cultivate a good will and friendship of your neighbours and townsmen, in these critical times.—Administration does not expect our duties the officers of the revenue to intermeddle in the present political disputes. By no means think of coming to England.—Those persons who have, without orders or leaves of absence, quitted America, are now neglected and starving here at home."

Died of the Small Pox, in Boston, on the 1st instant, Mr. Ephraim Richards, in the 36th year of his age. He has left a sorrowful widow and six children to mourn this loss.

Died at Gloucester, in the 20th year of her age, the amiable comfort of the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes, late of Brookfield, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. Parkman of Westborough. She was of an amiable disposition, early dedicated herself to God and exhibited thro' life the Christian character. She met death with the fortitude of a Christian, having obtained, as she expected, the assurance of hope. She has left, to lament her death, a sorrowful husband and two children.

Died, Deacon John Cutler, of the 1st parish in Cambridge, in the 85th year of his age, leaving behind him 8 children, 63 grand children, 123 great grand children, & 4 great-great grand children.

Died at Scarborough, Miss Abby Thompson, aged 24, last comfort of the Rev. William Thompson, deceased.—She was a lady of an excellent character; an affectionate obliging, and tender and kind sister, as a friend benevolent and compassionate, as a Christian exemplary and devout; she lived beloved, died lamented, in peaceful hope of a glorious immortality.

WANTED, a Journeyman PRINTER.—One who will be steady in his business, and otherwise agreeable, may have constant employ, good wages, and be regularly paid, by applying to the Publishers of this Paper.

CASH given for clean LINEN RAGS, by the Printers hereof.—If care is not taken in saving Rags for the use of the Paper-Mills, the public will soon be destitute of Paper of all kinds.

To be sold by E. GOODHUE, jun. in SALEM,
Philadelphia FLOUR by the barrel;—MUSTARD by the dozen, and English STEEL by the cwt.

Choice claret and red port WINE, by the hogshead or less quantity, to be sold on the lowest terms, at the Sign of the Free-Mason's arms, by JESSE LEAVENWORTH.
Cambridge, January 30, 1776.

To be sold by W. P. BARTLETT, at his shop in Salem,
A small assortment of English garden Seeds.

TAKEN up the 29th instant, near the meeting-house in Cambridge, a small leather POCKET BOOK, with several bills in it. Whoever has left said book, by applying to Osgood Carleton, Quarter-master of Col. Sargent's regiment, and describing the same, may have it again on paying for this advertisement.

To be sold by NATHANIEL AUSTIN,
At Lamsborough,
Irish linens, stript ditto, black calimanco by the piece, nutmegs by the pound, knives and forks, pewter plates and dishes, black knit patterns for breeches, stockings by the dozen, cotton velvet, black and white satin, sewing silk, and sundry other articles.

To be SOLD at the new Store opposite Mess. Boyle & Company's Store, CAMBRIDGE,
A small assortment of cream colour'd and stone ware, consisting of tea cups and saucers, tea pots, coffee pots and cream ditto, dishes, plates, mugs, and bowls of all sizes.—Also a few English goods, such as superfine and middling Yorkshire broad cloth, blue and cloth colour'd ditto, English serges, Devonshire kerseys, white and blue Manchester cottons, flannel, canvas, mascarony velvet, drab boys, black plush; a few spelling books and psalters; also just received from Philadelphia, a few sets of Political Disquisitions, highly recommended by the Continental Congress, the author of which seems to be a real master of the genius of our government.

TAKEN up on the 26th instant, by Deacon John Lewis of Lynn, a sorrel, or light red Gelding, about 5 years old, with a blaze in his face, one white hind foot, with saddle, bridle and saddle-bags, and supposed to be stolen.

TAKEN up a sorrel Horse. The owner proving his property, may have him again, by applying to THADDEUS BOWMAN of Lexington.

DESERTED from Capt Jeremiah Gilman's company, in Col. Nixon's regiment, Thomas Pea, a small spare fellow, with light hair, and a blemish in one of his eyes, about 5 feet 5 inches high. Whoever will bring said deserter to Winter-hill, to said regiment, shall have two dollars reward.
Camp at Winter hill, Jan. 30. *Simon Sartwell* Ensign.

DESERTED, 29th December, 1775, from Capt. Whiting's company in Col. Gerstan's regiment, one Oliver Sullivan, about 22 or 23 years of age, light complection, thin favour'd and short hair; had on when he went away a homespun pair of breeches, a brown surtout coat and white yarn stockings, a shoemaker by trade. Whoever shall take up said deserter shall have eight dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by me,
MOSES WHITING, Captain.

DESERTED from Col. Baldwin's regiment, in Capt. Thomas Mighill's company, Thomas Poe, a native of Virginia, who served last year with Capt. Pearl, in Col. Woodbridge's regiment; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a light complection, with shady colour'd hair. Also Jonathan Thurrell, of Berwick, in this province; and Michael Lineh, a native of Ireland, who is about 5 feet 6 inches high had on a blue coat faced with red and bound with yellow; also James White, or Gray, as he hath insisted in other companies he has called himself by different names, he is a native of Scotland, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and had a scar in his face. Whoever will take up said deserters and secure them, or bring them into the camp at No. 3, shall have two dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by THOMAS MIGHILL, Capt.

STOLEN or strayed, in Concord, the 24th of January, 1776, a dark brown chestnut colour'd MARE, about 14 hands and half high, with some white in her forehead, and has also a colt, and is outsorel to her pace. Whoever will bring said mare to SAMUEL BROOKS of Worcester, shall have five pollars reward and all necessary charges paid.

From the Virginia Gazette, January 5.

I HOPE our countrymen will not be at all dispirited at the destruction of Norfolk, but rather rejoice that half the mischief our enemies can do us is done already. They have destroyed one of the first towns in America, and the only one (except 2 or 3) in Virginia, which carried on any thing like a trade. We are only sharing part of the sufferings of our American brethren, and can now glory in having received one of the keenest strokes of the enemy, without flinching. They have done their worst, and to no other purpose than to harden our soldiers, and learn them to bear, without dismay, all the most formidable operations of a war carried on by a powerful and cruel enemy; to no other purpose than to give the world specimens of British cruelty, and American fortitude, unless it be to force us to lay aside that childish fondness for Britain, and that fool ish tame dependence on her. We had borne so long with the oppression of an ungenerous restriction of our trade, of a restriction, in some instances, which seemed calculated merely as badges of our subjection, and had been contented so long with barely refusing to purchase commodities which they had taxed for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, that our patience and moderation served but to encourage them to proceed to greater lengths. To greater lengths they have proceeded, as far as the proudest tyrant's lust of despotism, stimulated by cruelty, a rancorous malice, and an infernal spirit of revenge, could hurry them. How sunk is Britain! Could not Britons venture to wage war with America till they were told that Americans were cowards, till they had disarmed them, or had, as they thought, put it out of their power to procure arms, nor even then without the assistance of Roman Catholicks and Indians, and endeavouring to raise amongst us a domestick enemy! Was this like a brave and generous nation! If they were lost to all the feelings of Britons, for men contending for the support of the British constitution, if they were determined to conquer America, why did they not attempt it like Britons? Why meanly run about to the different powers of Europe, entreating them not to assist us? Why make use of every base and inhuman stratagem, and wage a savage war unknown amongst civilized nations? Surely whoever has heard of Carleton's, Connolly's, and Dunmore's plots against us, cannot but allow that they must have been authorised by a higher power; and whoever believes this cannot but wish to be instantly and for ever removed from under such a power, and to be guarded most effectually against it. Most freely would I cut the Gordian knot, which has hitherto so firmly bound us to Britain, and call on France and Spain for assistance against an enemy who seem bent on our destruction; but who, blasted be the God of Hosts, have been baffled in most of their attempts against us, been chastised in all, and have made many attacks upon us without being able to kill a single man.

AN AMERICAN.

An anecdote of Col. Bird.

WHEN Governor Wentworth got into the chair of government in New-Hampshire, every thing wore a new face; balls, card tables, and every other kind of dissipation became prevalent in the capital of that province: The Governor's indigent circumstances made him determine to court the friendship of the monied part of his government. Among others of the golden tribe, George Bird, a merchant, was noticed by him, and though on every consideration, beside that of his purse, the Governor despised him, yet he complimentated him with a commission to be Colonel of a regiment of horse to be raised in that colony. The Colonel was pleased with the rattle, accepted it with gratitude, and set about raising his troops—but so it happened, that no one person would engage under him as a private or officer. Soon after the troubles began in America he sailed for England, waited on the Earl of Dartmouth, and told his Lordship that he would immediately return to his regiment and order them to lay down their arms or fight for their King. He was thereupon made a mandamus Counsellor, and returned to his province. He has since to avoid the danger of a prison, been obliged to fly to London again. What account he will now give his Lordship of this regiment is uncertain.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited by innholders and others, without any charge of the particular articles which would justify the foot of the accounts.

Therefore *Resolved*, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony by innholders or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the foot of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news-papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof. Sent down for concurrence,

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, January 3.

Read and concurred.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy, Attest. Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

FOUND in Woborn, a sum of MONEY, in bills. The owner by applying to Samuel Swan, in Colonel Reed's regiment on Winter-hill, describing the time and paying charges, may have it again.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by S. and E. HALL, in *Cambridge*, B. EDES, in *Watertown*, and I. THOMAS, in *Worcester*,

LOW'S & STEARNS'S

ALMANACKS,

For 1776.

To be sold by JOHN DENNIE,

At his store in Little-Cambridge,—The following articles, viz.

Broad cloths, forest do. Devonshire kerseys, scarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, everlastings, breeches patterns of all colours, fine double cambletts, calimanccoes and prunellas etc, durants and tammies, black and white silk crape, ditto alopeen and bombazine, hat-band and widow's crape, men's and boys worsted hose; petlong, broliers, fattins,—blue, green and pink; men's and women's gloves—white, black and claret; 7-8 and yard-wide Irish holland; diaper; check, linen, kenting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd lawn, yellow holland, green shalloon, women's and children's stays, quilted coats, fine lawn bordered aprons; yellow, green, blue, white, and a variety of ribbons and silk ferrets; scarlet small lace of different sorts; white and black thread lace; crewels, silk hair & mohair; white, yellow and Bath metal buttons, ditto silk and hair, ditto basket for surtouts, ditto silver and gold wrought, a variety of sleeve buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe and knee buckles of various sorts, ivory and horn combs of various sorts, women's fans of various sorts, nun's thread and gartering, clasps for necks or pocket books, ink-powder, sealing-wax, jack-knives and razors, snuff-boxes, snuff by the bottle:—Also a compleat assortment of Liverpool ware, viz. Queen's ware, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cream do. mustard do. bowls, plates, dishes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white stone plates and bowls, wine glasses, tumblers, mustard-pots, cups and saucers, salts, and many other articles.

N. B. At the same store is sold,—Jamaica, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, molasses, brown and loaf-sugars by the hogshead or smaller quantity; Fyal, Teneriffe and Malaga wines by the quarter-cask; also coffee, chocolate, coppers, logwood, rosin, chalk, whale-bone, raisins, allspice, Florence oil by the flask, salt, salt fish, flour, tiez, Spanish brown; a few barrels of sour oranges.

County of SUFFOLK, January 22, 1776.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. shall be held at Dedham, in the said county, at the public house kept by Mr. Woodward, on the first Monday of February next, and if that day should not be sufficient, on the day following, and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

Good neat WINES, by the pipe or hogshead, to be sold by JOHN DERBY, at Salem.

LOST last Thursday night, at Medford, a short crimson broad cloth CLOAK. The person who has found it will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the house of Stephen Hall, jun. at the upper part of Medford.

TAKEN up by Ammi Cutter of Menotomy, a red STEER, 2 years old. The owner, by applying to said Cutter, and paying charges, may have him again.

A wet nurse is wanted, to take a child to suckle. Inquire of the printers.

WANTED, a lad about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the barber's trade.

To be sold cheap for cash, by

CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

Near the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge,

Choice Lisbon lemons, Malaga wines, fresh raisins, Philadelphia flour, salt, loaf sugar, Jamaica sugar, arrack, West-India and New-England rum.

At the same place may be had,

Broad cloths of various colours and qualities, serges, shalloons, tamies, cambletts, thicksets, velvits, velvarets, bed serv, &c.—Turkey Rhubarb, English steel; a small assortment of bridoon and saddlery wares, on as easy terms as can be purchased at, within 30 miles of the camp.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM ALLEN,

At his store in Cambridge, adjoining Messrs. Bird and Payson's, and next door to John Winthrop, Esq's.

West-India Rum by the hogshead or barrel, brown sugar by the cwt. a few cases of excellent Holland genevo, a few half anchors of best French brandy, allspice and pepper by the dozen or single pound, Spanish Indigo, a quantity of hatter's fur, also an assortment of English goods, suitable for the season.

To be sold at Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN's house in Ipswich-Hamlet, near the meeting-house,

Choice Lisbon WINES and LEMMONS.

For the prices, inquire of said Brown.

Whereas Jonathan Silly, Jacob Fowler, and Jacob Blaisdel of Brimfield, inlisted under me the subscriber, some time past, and have not joined my company: It is desired they would immediately repair to their quarters at Charlestown camp, No. 3, otherwise they may depend on being punished as deserters.

THEODORE BLISS, Captain.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Newhall, late of Lynn, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ruth Newhall, administratrix, or to Deacon Daniel Mansfield of said Lynn, attorney, in order for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment. Lynn, Jan. 23. 1776.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, in the night of the 5th of November, a HORSE of a dark brown colour, his mane and tail black, and something long, paces and trots, and carries himself well, he has uncommon flat hoofs, very stocky built, but not tall, he has several white spots about the bigness of a person's thumb between his hip bone and flank, either on the right side or left, about 12 years old. Whoever will take up said horse and give information to the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, Mr. Caleb Topper in Cambridge, or to me the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

BULKELEY EMERSON.

Newbury-Port, January 22. 1776.

TAKEN up, January 23, a dark chestnut MARE. The owner, by applying to Ebenezer Wyeth in Cambridge, proving his property, paying charges, may have her again.

To be SOLD or LET,

A large house in Menotomy, which has been improved for a great number of years as a tavern, with 30 acres of land belonging to the same, about three miles from Cambridge, well accommodated for that purpose. Whoever inclines to a bill of purchase, by applying to William Cutler, may know the terms. To be entered upon the 1st of April next, now in possession of Mr. Ethan Wetherbee.

WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons, did on the 30th day of December last, steal and carry away from the subscriber, between two and three hundred pounds lawful money, emitted by the colony of New Hampshire, in bills of the following denominations, viz. 40s. 30s. 15s. 10s. and 6s. signed by Nicholas Gilman, Esq; receiver-general. The bills taken away, are numbered from 2771 to 2825. Said money was taken from out of the house of Benjamin Hall, Esq; in Medford.—Whoever will discover the person or persons, guilty of the above offence, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by SAM'L HOBART. *Payable in Medford, Jan. 15, 1776. for the colony of N. Hampshire.*

N. B. All persons are desired to take notice of the particular numbers of paper bills, emitted by that colony, that may be offered in payment, and secure those numbered as aforesaid.

TAUNTON, 24th January, 1776.

NATHANIEL BIRD,

(On the neck of land)—Has for sale,

Neat silver watches, china cups and saucers, bowls, &c.—Queen's ware, white ditto, cups and saucers, bowls, tea pots, &c.—Wine & beaker glasses, looking glasses of all sizes, women's English Bows and clogs, ditto soles, writing paper, imperial and demy size ditto, ream & account books, cartridge paper, wafers, wax, English quills, letter cases, rich ditto, also skins & other pocket-books, spectacles, women's winter muffs, shalloons, grey & blue superfine broad-cloths, ballandine silks, blue penny, tapestry silks, black taffeta, buck gloves, women's silk gloves & mitts, men's plain and ribb'd stockings, yarn ditto, fulled ditto, cambrick, lawn, thread, tapes, binding, thimbles, crewels & canvis, buckrams, knives and forks. BOOKS—(a great collection) on law, physic, divinity and history; school ditto, latin & spelling books, bibles, testaments, primers, Dilworth's pretty histories, &c. for children, plays, song books, paper hangings, rich mezzotinto pictures in frames, ditto in sheets, a neat tea-kettle, pots & pans, English garden seeds, hemp ditto, and many more articles.

DESERTED from Capt. Simon Steven's company, in Col. Sargent's regiment, John Morrison, an Irishman, who the summer past belonged to Col. Bridge's regiment; and Anthony Oliver, a young man lately from Boston, 5 feet 6 inches high, a thin spare person, had on green cloaths; it is suspected he is in Roxbury. Whoever will take up and secure said deserters, so that Capt. Stevens may have them, shall have two dollars reward and charges paid by me. JOSEPH VERRIEUL, Sergeant.

New GLASS WINDOWS

To be sold by JOHN JENKS, at his shop on the corner leading down to Prospect-Hill; also

A few casks Malaga Wine and new Raisins.

Cambridge, January, 1776.

To be sold by ABEL FOX,

At the store of JOHN WHITE, jun. in SALEM.

Good St. Croix RUM and SUGAR.

To be SOLD,

The remaining time of a lease on the house and premises wherein the subscribers live in Cambridge, with beds, bedding, house and kitchen furniture, all their stock of liquors, &c. Any person desirous of treating for the same may apply at said house to BROWN & BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The said Brown and Backhouse request the favour of all persons indebted to them to discharge their resp. dive accounts as soon as possible.

LOST near the parade of Col. Patterson's regiment, a silver WATCH, with a small wire chain, a pinchback seal and key. Whoever shall find said watch & deliver it to the Printers at Cambridge, or the subscriber, shall have a dollars reward by DAVID NOBLE, Capt. in Col. Patterson's reg.

FOUND in Malden, last Saturday, a Pocket Book, containing a sum of money and sundry papers. The owner, by applying to Capt. Oliver, in Col. Reed's regiment on Winter-Hill, describing the same, and paying charges, may have it again. January 13, 1776.

Cake BLACK-BALL and POMATUM, made and sold by JOHN CROSBY, by wholesale and retail, at his shop next door to the sign of the Punch-Bowl, in Brookfield.

Cash given for Bees-Wax and old Brass, by said Crosby. Also Rags taken in for the paper mills.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Robins in Capt. Mann's company, in Col. Reed's regiment, a brown HORSE, an artificial mark, about 12 hands and a half high. The owner may have him again, paying charges. Said horse is at New-Ipswich in New-Hampshire. Winter-Hill, Jan. 4. 1776.

NOW OPENING for sale, at the sign of the Blue Anchor in Cambridge, a general assortment of Merchandize, consisting of the following articles,

Blue, pink and blue, brown, black, white, drab, superfine, fine and coarse broad cloth; double milled drabs, suitable for great coats; blue and brown raineens, claret and grey Bath coating; scarlet, blue, and brown Ballonds, durants and tammies, milled and other worsted hose and mittens, cambricks and lawns, cotton denim, worsted and hair plush, silk breeches patterns, flower'd and spotted gauzes, an assortment of ribbons, shoe and knee buckles, pen and jack knives, perfumery, crapes, gambletts, &c. &c.—Political disquisitions, journal of the congress, and other books; neat silver mounted hangers, buckskin breeches, and colour'd ditto, and breeches suitable for boys from 5 to 12 years of age and upwards. Those who design to be purchasers are desired to call in a few days, or they may be disappointed. January 15 1776.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS some evil-minded persons have industriously and wickedly propagated falsehoods respecting my character as an enemy to my country:—I in this public manner assure every person that has any knowledge of my character, from the commencement of these unhappy times, would, upon such, publish it in this or any other paper.—I shall esteem them as friends to me and their country; and to so doing, they may not only satisfy the public in general, but in particular their much injured humble servant. SAMUEL COX.

ISAAC WHITE, from Boston,

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers and others, that he has set up his old trade at SALEM, at the head of Derby's wharf, as usual; and also at Jamaica plain in ROXBURY, where may be had the best of dipt tallow CANDLES, at Eight pistareen per pound by the box; also tallow by the barrel.